

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. III

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JULY 25, 1912

NUMBER 21

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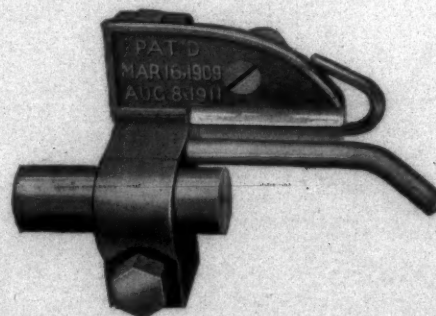
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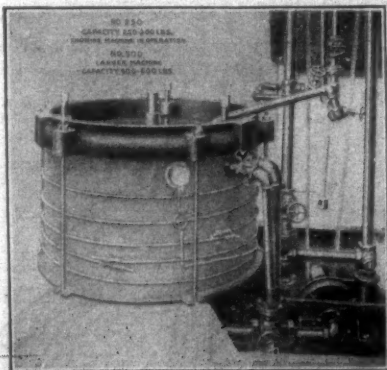
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 3

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JULY 25, 1912

NUMBER 21

Italian Cotton Goods in South America

Extracts from Report of Commercial Agent R. M. Odell

THE important place which Italy has attained in the South American trade illustrates the methods by which that country has exploited its goods in foreign markets. Italy's best industrial agent has been its overflowing population, and this is particularly true in the case of the South American trade. For many years Italians have been emigrating to Argentina and other countries in South America, attracted thither by the resources of the country and the similarity of the native population to the Italian people as regards temperament, race, and language.

This tide of emigration began about 1876, and has been steadily increasing in the past 20 years. An average of more than 100,000 Italians emigrated to South America in each of the years from 1905 to 1910, the majority of whom went to Argentina; to-day the Italian population of that country numbers more than 1,000,000, or about one-fifth of the total population.

Recently, however, a check has been put on the movement by the strict regulations imposed by the Argentine Government. It is largely upon the demand created by these emigrants that Italy has established in South America the immense volume of business it now enjoys.

The pioneer who opened the way for this trade was Enrico Dell'Acqua, a great merchant and political economist of Milan. In 1877 he went into Argentina, Paraguay, Peru, and Brazil and made a close study of conditions there. His reports first brought to the attention of the Italian manufacturers the value and importance of those countries as a market for their products. In 1887 the Society for Exploration and for the Italian-American Industry was founded in Milan for the purpose of encouraging the exportation of cotton goods to South America. To-day this company has a capital of 12,000,000 lire (\$2,316,000), and is not only engaged in handling the products of a number of Italian mills, including one of its own, but is also operating cotton mills in Brazil and Argentina. The profits of the firm

have averaged over 15 per cent, and its shares sell well above par.

The United Italian Industries for Exportation is another important concern of a similar nature, and its activities extend not only to South America but to Central America, Australia, India, the Dutch East Indies, and South Africa as well. Other export companies are the Enrico Dell'Acqua & Co., with a capital of 8,000,000 lire (\$1,544,000); the Società Commissionaria d'exportazione, with a capital of 3,000,000 lire (\$579,000); and the Compagnia Commerciale Italo-Americana, with a capital of 1,500,000 lire (\$289,500).

The development of the South American trade has also been greatly assisted through the efforts of the Associazione Cotoniera Italiana or Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Italy. This association includes more than 80 per cent of the cotton manufacturers in Italy, and it is very active in bringing to the attention of its members opportunities for increasing the export trade.

Information relative to foreign markets and trade conditions is gathered from its correspondents in all parts of the world, and this information is either published in the monthly bulletin or transmitted confidentially to the members of the association.

In the campaign for trade in South America personal representation rather than long-distance correspondence has been the policy of the cotton manufacturers. After realizing that a market existed, banking arrangements were made to meet the local demand for credit, and transportation lines were studied with care. After a preliminary investigation of the field the manufacturers set themselves to the task of placing before the natives the exact goods which they demanded and on terms that were most acceptable to them. It is usual for the more important mills and export companies to have not only resident agents but also traveling salesmen. These men are selected with great care, are peculiarly fitted for the work in hand, and are able to speak fluently the language

of the country or countries to which they are sent.

The methods employed by one firm in Milan to secure a foothold in South America are sufficiently typical to be instructive. When this company decided to enter the field about 15 years ago it considered the qualifications of all the traveling men known to it, and selected a Spanish-speaking Italian well acquainted with the export field. This man was offered an attractive salary and brought into the office at Milan in order that he might gain a clear idea of the firm's business. He also studied the methods of manufacture, and when his work of preparation was complete he went out to the River Plate country and to Rio de Janeiro and Pernambuco fully authorized to inaugurate a campaign for trade. He also took with him a full line of samples showing everything produced by the mill.

In South America this agent got in immediate touch with the Italian chambers of commerce, many of which have been established in the large cities, and with the banks and with the trade. He studied the railroad lines and all other means of transportation. Meanwhile, he had been looking around for men and he finally selected five resident agents. This took several months' time, and in the interval not a single order for goods had been sent in but no pressure was brought to bear on him from the home office to make him hasten the work undertaken. The resident agents whom he had selected with great care, were employed on a strict commission basis under a five-year contract, the samples were distributed among them, and the traveling salesman returned to Milan. Soon the orders from the resident agents began to come in, and the shipment of goods was begun.

At first, of course, there were complaints. The agents had been carefully instructed to get in close touch with the merchants and to report fully to the manufacturer. As a result some rather sharp criticisms were sent in; there had been

errors in following shipping instructions; the goods had not been packed as desired; second quality of cloth had been sent out, etc. The mill, however, accepted the criticisms in the spirit in which they were offered and sought to correct its mistakes. The agents began to send in samples of goods that were in demand, which in some cases were quite different from those the mill had been manufacturing. But the agents had been told to "find out what they want and tell us how to give it to them," so it was now "up to the mill," and the mill proved its good faith by getting out a complete line of new samples and sending them out by the next week's steamer to South America. Some of these second samples came back but only a few of them, and soon the orders began to increase in number and the resident agents' commissions rose correspondingly.

At least twice a year the traveling salesman takes a fast and comfortable liner from Genoa to Rio de Janeiro or Buenos Aires, looks over the field carefully, offers any suggestions which may seem fit, and returns to Milan.

This brief account of the practical methods employed by one firm in Italy to secure a share of the South American trade should commend itself to American manufacturers because it illustrates the satisfactory results that follow a sincere and earnest effort to sell goods abroad. It is through such methods that Italy has succeeded to a remarkable degree in entering fields already seemingly occupied by competitors, and these methods are responsible for a large share of the increase in Italy's general foreign trade.

There is no such thing in the Italian system of marketing goods as cash payments, or anything of that sort. Through the Italian banks and their connections the cotton manufacturers are able to offer attractive terms of credit. When a shipment is made from Milan the documents are sent to the bank, or its correspondent

(Continued on Next Page)

The Potter and Johnston Card

ALTHOUGH one of the oldest and best known machine builders in this country Potter & Johnston of Pawtucket, R. I., have only recently begun the building of textile machinery.

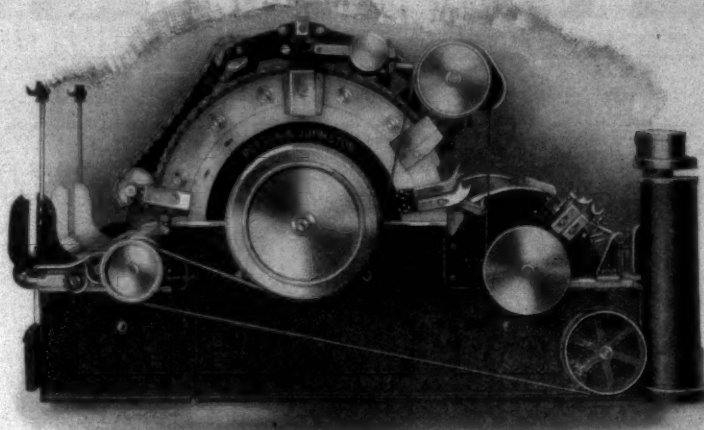
Their cotton card has been put upon the market and the following is an extract from their catalogue relative to same:

"In presenting this machine to the trade the designer and inventor, Mr. James C. Potter, begs leave to state that nothing has been spared to make a Carding Engine of the highest quality. Every part has been taken up in detail and made a special study of, with a view to making a machine which would be easy to handle, clean in its operation, simple, substantial and thoroughly well made. Machines can be seen in operation which have been running constantly night and day for several months under the most trying conditions. A personal visit to our Works we believe would convince you that we are warranted in claiming that the machine will run with less power, take less care do more and better work, and will last longer than any Revolving Flat Card that has yet been produced in this country or Europe. The cylinder and doffer shafts have been greatly enlarged and are made of steel, carefully ground after turning. The bearings are lined with Government bronze and are self-oiling and self-aligning; the cylinder and doffer are of very heavy section and carefully machined, balanced and ground on special machinery put down for this work, and we guarantee perfect running cylinders and doffers. The feed plate and feed roll are of new design and insure a perfect grip on the cotton

and there is no pulling in. The Single Belt shown on the right hand side takes the place of four belts on this side of the Card and two belts on the left hand side—there is only one belt to care for in place of six. To grind the Card it is only necessary to pull out the knob shown on the flat driving pulley and cross the main driving belt. The advantages

clutch and starts the Card gently without any jar and also acts as a slow motion; also note on the end view that the Calendar Roll Driving Shaft is below the plate, and the end of the machine is so constructed that it is smooth and free from all projections that might catch and accumulate fly and dirt. It is also arranged that there are no drafts or

from their working seatings by an improved device and the position of the flats are such that the only flat under tension is the one that is being ground. The nuts and screws on the machine are all case hardened and of large diameter and only two sizes of screw heads and nuts are employed, thus a double-ended wrench covers all sizes. All sliding brackets are of liberal dimensions carefully milled and scraped. All bearings are lined with bronze, all studs are steel hardened and ground; all gears are cut, some of which are steel, hardened and ground, the center distances are correct, in fact the machine is as carefully and as well made as a high class machine tool and will stay where it is set and run practically noiseless.



The position of the side shaft is back of the driving pulley, and the belt on the right hand side is set close to the frame. This arrangement gives much more room in the alleys. The position of the flat carrying brackets is such that although we use 110 flats, 42 of which are in working position, the highest point of the machine is 4 inches lower than any other Card on the market."

of this drive are obvious, as all working parts of the machine move in harmony with each other, thus preventing choking up at the comb, doffer, lickin or top flats. The comb is geared to the doffer and has a constant speed, that is to say, no matter whether the doffer runs at four revolutions per minute or twenty revolutions per minute. The speed of the comb varies with the speed of the doffer and is always in time, thus under all conditions doing its work properly.

The starting handle shown on the end view acts through a friction

undercurrents of air to disturb the adjustment from being tampered cotton while passing between the doffer and the calendar rolls.

The new setting arrangement has been carefully carried out and the dials shown on the rigid bends communicate through micrometer screws to the flexible bend, which we guaranteed can be set to one thousandth of an inch and is practically locked, as a special wrench has to be used which prevents the with. The flats are driven by a differential gear of scientific construction and gives a substantial, smooth and easy drive. They are ground

Although this card has been on the market but little more than a year, the Potter & Johnston Machine Shop have received a large number of orders. Besides a large number sold to some of the largest mills in the East, the following are among the Southern mills that have installed or have placed orders for these cards: Altavista Cotton Mills, Altavista, Va.; Westervelt Mills, Greenville, S. C.; Poxtex Mills, Post City, Texas; Thayer Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Carolina Mills, Greenville, S. C.; Armstrong Cotton Mills Co., Gastonia, N. C.

Italian Goods in South America. (Continued from Page 3)

abroad accompanied by a draft payable in 60 or 90 days or sometimes longer. The bank holds the draft until a short time before its maturity, when it notifies the customer in the foreign country to call and settle it.

Little or no difficulty is encountered in regard to payments. The resident agent, in the first place, knows his trade and is well informed about his customer, or he has secured his credit rating through his bank. As the agent is personally interested in making a good sale and having his own commission in mind, does not sell to any customer until satisfied as to the latter's ability to pay, he thus acts as a check on bad accounts. If the customer is unable to pay and offers a valid excuse, time is granted; otherwise the usual process for collection is begun. But with the firm cited above the losses from collections have been insignificant, and so far as its experience goes Latin American debtors are prompt in meeting their obligations.

Having carefully studied the mar-

ket for cotton goods in South America, having established selling methods to keep them in close touch with the trade, and having arranged banking facilities through which the trade could be conducted, the Italian manufacturers next sought the establishment of a steamship service with regular and frequent sailings, in order that their products might be carried to their customers swiftly, safely, and without delay at port of shipment. They desired that the trade should not only be controlled by Italian hands but should be carried in Italian bottoms. Too much emphasis can not be put on this crowning event in the campaign for foreign trade.

The Italian merchant marine, which in 1861 had a total tonnage of only 10,228, to-day has more than 1,000,000, and new ships are being built every year to keep pace with the increasing trade.

A large proportion of the steamers is engaged in the service to South America, 12 lines having regular sailings to ports in that country. The chief lines are the Lloyd Sabaud, La Veloce, Lloyd Italiano, Italia, Trasporti Marittimi, Adria

Line, Navigazione Generale Italiana, Italo Spagnola, Rhederei Vereinigung, Ligure Brasiliana.

In the month of September, 1911, there were 23 sailings from Genoa to various ports in South America, and more than half of these ships made the voyage to Buenos Aires in 15 to 17 days. This means that Argentina is only a few days farther from Genoa than is New York. Most of the ships are not only large and commodious (those built recently being from 8,000 to 10,000 tons) but comfortable, speedy, and provided with every convenience, including wireless telegraphy. Some of the lines make connections along the coast of Central America and at Montevideo, Valparaiso, Callao, Guayaquil, and intermediate ports with the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. and the Pacific Navigation Co. In short, the influence of Italian transportation extends down the Atlantic, up the Pacific to Panama, and from Panama on to San Francisco.

The service which these lines maintain has brought Italy and South America into close relations, commercial and otherwise. In the elegantly appointed ships the South

American can travel pleasantly and quickly to Italy, and the Italian manufacturer, exporter, or salesman can go out in the same manner.

The remarkable growth of Italy's trade in cotton goods is due not alone to economies in manufacture made possible by the use of Indian and other inferior cottons, the low cost of labor, the heavy sizing of goods, and the custom of weaving slit goods. Note has been made of the emphasis placed on the personal equation in South America and how trade has followed in the wake of emigration. The development has been aided by the thorough methods of marketing, and by the establishment of banking and transportation facilities that enable the manufacturers to extend credit and to land their goods quickly and safely at the customer's door. These advantages, added to the fact that the Italians study closely the demands of the trade and do not hesitate to cater to them in every possible way, have secured to Italy its present important place in the world's cotton-goods trade.

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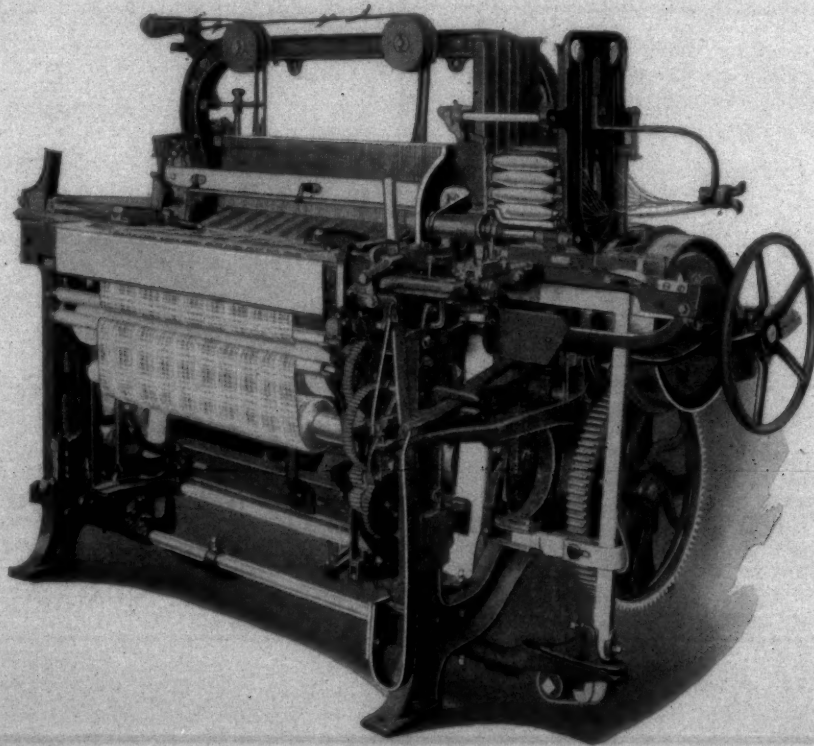
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The Clothing of Early Settlers

FIRST New England dwellers got along with scant supplies of clothing. They brought with them from England only a small quantity of apparel. They were chiefly dependent for additional supplies upon ships coming from England. Fortunately, they were able to make shirts, coats, trousers, and stockings or leggings, of buckskin leather, obtained from the Indians.

John Endicott's company, which settled in Salem, was one of the best equipped for the early colonial expeditions. Each man of it had four shirts, two suits of doublet and hose of leather lined with oilskin, an extra pair of breeches, a woolen cap, a black hat, a green waistcoat, four pairs of stockings, four pairs of shoes, and bands, garters, gloves and a few other articles of apparel. Colonial expeditions that settled south of New England had supplies of lighter apparel.

The General Court of Massachusetts Bay Colony early enacted several laws to encourage the raising of sheep for wool and the making of cloth. At one time the exporting of wool was forbidden. Public-spirited people agreed not to eat lamb, so that the sheep might multiply in numbers and yield more wool. The General Court commanded that parents teach their children to spin and weave, and directed the Selectmen of towns to see to it that the command was obeyed, and that each family produced a fixed quantity of wool each year. The supplies of cloth from the spinning wheels at home were augmented by the product of the woolen mills that were established along a number of New England streams.

Making all the apparel for husbands and children, as well as for themselves was the common hard lot for Puritan housewives. Well-to-do New Englanders of the colonial period were able to import fine apparel from England. Among the well-to-do-people great coats and rich apparel of men, and linen, laces, cloaks, bonnets and other fine apparel of women, were bequeathed in wills to favorite children, as were silver and jewels and other property.

The fashions of the early Puritans were severe and subdued. Gov. Winthrop wore black velvet coats. Gov. Endicott wore black garments, with a broad white band about his neck. A minister, who accompanied Winthrop, wore a black coat, called a Geneva coat, and a close-fitting cap of black velvet. The typical Puritan men, as artists have pictured them, wore breeches, fastened at the knee with buckles, low shoes, close-fitting coats, white neckbands and three-cornered hats.

Gentlemen among Puritans dressed in velvets and silks, and some of them carried swords. The workers dressed in homespun. Hardy colonists worked in shirtsleeves. Farmers, seamen and laborers were the first in New England to put on trousers.

Of the wardrobes and fashions of

women of early New England there is very little record. Priscilla, of Plymouth, whom John Alden wooed, wore a simple dress of black and white, as artists have portrayed her. Hawthorne, who was familiar with the ways of the Puritans, and wrote in fine detail about them, fails to say much about the apparel of women, save in the extraordinary case of Hester of the "Scarlet Letter."

In describing a Puritan wedding, an event common among the Puritans as well as among the people of today, the contracting parties being Betsy Hull and Samuel Sewell, Hawthorne dismisses the bride with the remark that she "looked like a full blown peony or a great red apple." This description may have been complimentary in Hawthorne's time, but it is meagre in comparison with the elaborate descriptions of the dress of brides that appear in modern stories of weddings. But Hawthorne's description of the apparel of the men at the wedding is more elaborate. Capt. Hull, the mint master, and father of the bride, wore a plum-colored coat, trimmed with silver shillings and sixpences. The groom was clad in "a fine purple coat and a gold lace waistcoat, and as much finery as the Puritan law would allow him to put on."

The early Puritans scorned elaborate fashions. In their stern and somber religion they frowned upon fine apparel as a luxury offensive to their faith. Stern and stingy Puritan men took advantage of this circumstance, and when their wives or daughters asked for a new bonnet or a new ribbon, they read to them a chapter from the Bible condemning vanity in dress. Uriah Oakes, a critic of men and things in 1673, expressed the Puritan idea by saying: "When persons spend more time trimming their bodies than their souls you may say of them, as a worthy divine wittily speaks, they are like cinnamon trees—nothing good but the bark."

The Puritan magistrates, who believed in the regulation of most everything worldly by strict laws, early established government control of fashions in apparel. Soon after the settlements were firmly established or in 1639, the General Court of Massachusetts Bay Colony enacted that "no garment shall be made with short sleeves, and such as have garments already made with short sleeves shall not wear the same, unless they cover the arm to the wrist; and hereafter no person shall make any garment for women with sleeves more than half an ell wide (22 1/2 inches)."

In 1651 the court enacted a law against "The Intolerable Excess and Bravery of Dress." The law provides that no person whose estate was less than \$1,000 should wear any great boots, gold or silver lace, or buttons or silk hood, ribbons or scarfs, under penalty of five or ten shillings. The shrewd Yankees of Connecticut provided that any persons who wore elaborate apparel should be taxed as worth \$750. And

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Starch, Dextrine, etc.

the Cavaliers of Virginia provided that bachelors be taxed according to their personal apparel, but that married men be taxed according to the apparel of their families.

Naturally violation of the sumptuary laws was common. But the Puritan magistrates persevered for a number of years in efforts to enforce them. A Salem man was summoned to court for "an excess in boots, ribbons, gold and silver lace." A Newbury woman was charged in court with wearing a silk hood. She escaped by proving that her husband was worth more than \$1,000. In 1652, "Ester, the wife of Joseph Jynkes, Jr.," was presented for wearing silver lace.

Low neck dresses and sleeveless dresses were also frowned upon by Puritan magistrates. Roger Williams, preaching in Salem one Sunday, declared that the Scriptures commanded that women should wear veils in church. Rev. John Cotton, preaching in the same church the next Sunday declared that the wearing of veils was a sign of women's inferiority to men. The third Sunday the women appeared in church without veils. The fashion of women wearing their hats in church was discussed in many a Puritan town and home. One town formally voted that women should hang their bonnets on pegs in the meeting house. As late as 1768, the town of Andover discussed in town meeting the order "This parish disapproves of the female sex sitting with their hats on in meeting house in time of divine service as being indecent."

After the colonists got well established here, and began to prosper they began to put on elaborate apparel. The Puritan magistrates were unable to enforce their laws regulating fashion in dress. Indeed, some of the Governors wore scarlet coats and much gold lace and other rich apparel. The merchants of Boston secured the newest and finest apparel in London for themselves and their wives. Society people of Boston, of a period shortly before the Revolution, were complimented by a visitor to England with the remark that their dress rivaled that of the court of England.—Boston Post.

National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

Secretary Woodbury of Boston makes the following announcement:

The ninety-third meeting of The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers is to be held at The Griswold, Eastern Point, New London, Connecticut, beginning on the evening of September 9, 1912, and continuing through the two following days.

The delightful scenery of this location and the attractions of the house are such that an attendance of over 400 is expected.

The program of the meeting is in an advanced state of preparation and will not be issued until shortly before the meeting. The Association desires from the members further papers on subjects connected with the cotton manufacture or tributary to it.

North Carolina Leads.

Total number of bales of cotton actually grown (that is, what is known as "ginners' crops" as distinguished from "commercial crop") expressed in 500 pound bales 16,109,349 for last season. This figures out for the whole United States 45 bales per acre (a little less than half a bale).

The State of North Carolina harvested 1,624,000 acres and ginned 1,156,407 bales, which figures out .71 bale per acre (nearly three-quarters of a bale). If the whole United States had produced .71 bale per acre we would have made twenty-five and a half million bales or about fifty per cent more than was actually made.

Looking at it in another way if an average yield of .71 bale per acre could have been made, the country could have produced its 16,109,349 bales on about 22,700,000 acres instead of 36,045,000 acres.

Thus the crop could have been made by four States:

	Acres.
Texas with	10,943,000
Georgia with	5,504,000
Mississippi with	3,340,000
Oklahoma with	3,050,000

Total

22,837,000
North Carolina knows how to grow cotton, which is to say that notwithstanding some climatic handicap incident to the very northernmost limit of cotton in territory, she knows how to cultivate and fertilize.—Charlotte Observer.

Manchester Trade.

"Manufacturers of gray cotton drills," says the Manchester Guardian, "report a somewhat irregular demand for their cloths, especially in the qualities for the export trade. Pure sized goods for finishing and fourshaft and satin drills for khaki dyeing are still in moderate request, and agents can obtain good prices when some concessions in delivery can be secured. The smaller makers particularly are much behind with deliveries, and are finding spinners somewhat difficult to deal with; yarn contracts placed in the beginning of the year are as yet undelivered, while higher priced counts bought at more recent dates are tendered before the required time. The Levant trade in heavy sized drills shows some improvement in the cheaper grades, but the Constantinople and Smyrna houses are not free buyers at the current rates. Suitable stocks, both of pure and sized goods are salable at full rates for this market. China drills of the lower qualities are in but little demand, but makers of the better grades are well engaged until the end of the year. Agents in Shanghai report that pure goods for local dyeing are more salable than the sized makes. Japanese drills made in 16 reeds with twist-way weft are being offered at cheap rates in the China ports. Indian orders for striped drills are still to be obtained if makers can come to terms with shippers."

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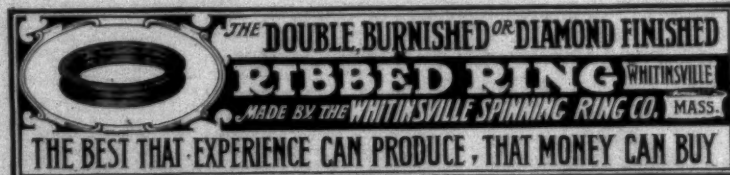


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M. V. RICHARDS

Land and Industrial Agent Southern Railway

Room J

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Warp Waste in a Cotton Mill

\$100 Prize Winning Article by E. M. Henley in Wool and Cotton Reporter

It is a well-known fact among cotton mill men that the amount of cotton which annually goes to waste always will prove a prominent factor and play an important part in determining the profits of every cotton mill on its finished products, and in this day of high-priced cotton, and in many cases of inferior or unskilled help, it is more important than ever before that this question of cotton waste receive the careful attention and earnest consideration on the part of the management of every cotton mill.

In dealing with this subject the writer will not attempt to discuss or call attention to the many ways in which cotton may be, and often is wasted in almost every process of the manufacture of cotton goods, because it would make this article entirely too long for the purpose for which it is intended.

Cotton Warp Waste.

So, at this writing we will consider only the cotton warp waste that occurs between the spinning and the weave room, and endeavor to point out causes and offer some suggestions that may be of help in obtaining a reduction in this class of waste.

In most cotton mills, especially those on coarse and medium weight goods, warps are wound on balls or beams at the warpers in sets of from four to six sections each, and from five to ten thousand yards in length, the number of sections and length being governed by the number of the yarn and the number of ends the cloth is to contain; if for any reason, these warp sections fail to run out even at the slasher, when they come to be sized, there will be a certain amount of yarn wasted, such amount varying as does the length of the warp sections; hence, it may be readily seen that if one section is twenty or twenty-five yards shorter than the remaining sections of the set, there will be twenty or twenty-five yards of good yarn left on all of the section beams of this set except one; in other words, the length of a set of warps when being run through the slasher and sized, can never be greater than

its shortest section.

In some instances the warpers are condemned, and the builders of these machines unjustly blamed for variation in the length of warps, when the fact is, such variation may be due to any one of a dozen or more causes.

In the first place, when warpers are installed, they should be properly set up with all parts correctly adjusted, with careful attention given to a device for measuring warp and stopping off machine at the desired length, and after this, if the man having warpers in charge will give them a reasonable amount of care and attention, there will be but little trouble from this source.

On Ball Warpers.

On ball warpers care should be used in starting off warps, and all the wooden rollers for winding warps on should be of the same size, perfectly round and free from splinters and projecting nail or screw heads, otherwise warps are liable to be snagged or torn a few yards from the end, and when these warps reach the beamer there is often a lot of threads broken and torn out of lease, making it necessary to pull warps over to the next lease string, which is usually from fifteen to twenty-five yards from the end, before the warp can be laid in the comb, ready for beaming, or turn warp over and lay in from the other end. In either case the amount of waste would be the same, as all the yarn between end of warp and place of laying in would be wasted.

In most mills having long chain beaming lease strings are placed in the warp sections at the warpers every five hundred yards, to aid the beamer in keeping warps straight, and there is also a lease string to run in at the end and one several yards from the end, to be used for laying in warp in case the first one should get torn out, or yarn become badly broken or tangled near the end before reaching the beamer, and it is this second lease string that we have reference to.

Now it is an easy matter to see that in a set of warps in which there are, say, six sections, there will be six times as many yards of

yarn wasted as may be cut off one section at the beaming frame, for, as before stated, the available yarn in a set of warps can never be more than is contained in the shortest section of such set.

Further Particulars.

From the foregoing it may be seen that anything which has a tendency to cause irregularity in the length of the fractional parts of a set of warps is bound to cause an increase in the production of warp waste, and we might go further and say anything which will cause the threads composing the fractional parts of a set of warps to vary in length will also cause an increase in the amount of warp waste; but before taking this up we desire to call attention to other causes for some warp sections running out sooner at the slasher than others of the same set; when warps are to be dyed they are usually conveyed from the warpers to the dye house by rolling them on the floor, or on trucks, and any carelessness on the part of those who handle them will result in many of the warps being torn or snagged on splinters and nail heads, or in loading or unloading on trucks, or any carelessness or inattention on the part of the operatives in the dye house will result in warps being tangled and broken, usually by allowing warps to "warp up" on some of the various rollers over which yarn has to pass during the process of dyeing, resulting in having to cut out these tangled and torn places and reducing the warp many yards in length, or if these places are not cut out in the dye house it is almost sure to have to be done when they reach the beamer before warps can be run; so when we consider the fact that for every yard of warp lost in one section there will be a corresponding loss in each of the other sections of the set when it reaches the slasher, we cannot but realize that warps can never be too carefully handled prior to the process of sizing.

Waste in Beaming.

Beaming is usually paid for by the piece, or so much per thousand yards, and naturally most beamers will try to earn as much as possible

without always having due regard for the amount of waste made, or the quality of the work they may turn off, and any of them, if given a chance, where several threads are found broken at or near the first lease string will pull the warp over for several yards, cut it off and lay in at second lease string, rather than take time to mend these broken ends which should always be done, unless it is a very large break. Beamers are also inclined, when a break-out occurs, to run the beam right on for several yards until all these broken ends come up perfectly straight, so that they can stand in front of beaming frame, pick the ends off straight, tie them in and get frame started as soon as possible; when this is done there will be several yards or rounds on the beam lost with the result that the ends composing this break-out will run out rounds sooner than the remaining ends in the warp section. There is a rack over beaming frames on which are suspended small spools of warp yarn, to be used in case of break-outs and loose ends, and the foreman should see that these are put to proper use that there may be no reduction in the length of warp threads on section beam.

All beamers should be trained to run as near as possible the same amount of weight on drums, that the tension on all warps may be the same; it is well known among beamers that by weighting one warp heavy and another light, in beaming, there will be a difference of on slasher just so many yards or several yards in the length of these warps when they are finished, the one receiving the most tension being the greater in length.

A Good Way.

A very good way is to have each beamer run a full set of warps, instead of breaking the set out among two or more beamers; there are seldom two beamers in the same room who run the same amount of tension on their warps, hence, when sets are divided between two or more beamers they are bound to vary in length and run out uneven on the slashers. Another advantage in this system is that if the beamer's

(Continued on Page 18)

W. H. BIGELOW

AGENTS FOR

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DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

A Question For Weavers.

Editor:

Will you ask some of the expert weavers who are readers of your valuable paper if it is possible to make a fabric with a plain weave and one with two picks in a shed from the same beam?

I would like to have some answers to this question.

Loom Beam.

Answer to Waste Carder.

Editor:

I noticed the question in your issue of last week relative to the change to make on a card when running waste and wish to say that I would open out all of my setting just a little and this would apply especially at the feed plate and licker-in. I have also found it profitable to speed up the flats which makes them come round and be cleaned oftener which is needed as they become choked very soon if the stock is very low.

The only thing that will make the webb stay up in front is good stock or heavy grain sliver but it is more apt to stay up with a slow speed doffer.

A. L. W.

Answer to Waste Card.

Editor:

In answer to question of "Waste Card" in last week's Bulletin, I will say that you should start at the licker-in and get it in shape, that is get it sharp. The best way to do this is to take a file and run it through the grooves and after doing this take a piece of card clothing and hold it on the licker-in to knock off the burs on the licker-in wire. Then set the licker-in to the cylinder to a 7 gauge, and set the screen and mote knives. A good way to do this is to have a shaft turned down to fit the licker-in bearings and a pulley of the same size as the licker-in. Set the screen to this pulley, and if there are any bruised places in the screen, you can beat them out and get a better setting. Set the cylinder screen to the cylinder to a 17 gauge and draw the screen up so it will gauge to licker-in to a 17 gauge, and the cylinder to a 17 gauge. Mote knives can be set to any angle and most kinds of cards give the mote knives as much angle as possible. Set the bottom knives to a 12 gauge and the top to a 17, and the lap plate should be set for 3-4 or 7-8 stock to a 10 gauge or a 12 tight. On make up plate the top edge should be set to a 22, and the bottom to a 34 gauge. When this plate is set too close it will force the fiber down into the cylinder and make nappy carding. The flats should be set as follows: First point to doffer should be set to an 8, second to a 9, third to a 10, fourth to a 11, and fifth to a 12 gauge. The doffer

should be set to a 7 gauge on the cylinder and doffer knife on the cylinder to a 17 gauge. Let the stripping bar on flats down to knife on stripping plate according to strips required. Set comb to doffer to a 12 gauge and let comb down so the web will not strike. I will refer to the screen setting again. Screen between cylinder and licker-in is a very important part of carding and it should be set to stop all air from passing under the licker-in and by this you will prevent cloudy carding and flaky work. I hope this setting will get results.

W. N. C.

Imparting Luster to Yarns and Fabrics.

This process invented in Germany has recently been patented in the United States. It consists in making the goods quite wet and then calendering them at a high pressure and at a high temperature and at such speed that the goods remain wet after the calendering process. A brilliant and fairly lasting luster is produced by moistening and calendering goods under high pressure, at a high temperature so that the goods are dried by the calendering process. The improved process differs from the usual method by making the goods not only moist but quite wet and by accelerating the calendering process so that the goods are not dried, but are still moist or wet after being calendered. Wet goods are commonly passed around a steam-heated cylinder but a lasting or permanent luster cannot be obtained in this way. The new process differs from this by the fact that the temperature used in calendering the goods must be at least so high that the well known Leydenfrost's phenomenon takes place, i. e., that the water, in contact with the heated surface of the rollers used for calendering the goods, does not evaporate at once,

but forms spheres separated from the heated surface of the roller by a thin layer or coat of steam which retards the further evaporation of the water.

The new method possesses the following advantage: a high and more permanent luster and a peculiar silver-like, glittering character of the luster. Furthermore, the goods are better protected against the burning effect of the heated roller used for calendering, and against the oxidizing effect of the air on the hot goods, so that much higher temperature can be used in calendering the goods than heretofore. The base and impermanent parts of the luster are removed in one operation without any special subsequent damping being required. The goods treated according to the present invention can be dyed after calendering, and thus obtain a much more uniform color than with the ordinary calendering processes for producing high luster on goods.

In order to provide the yarns and the like with permanent luster on both sides, they are passed through two calendering machines in series one after the other; the steel roller of one calender lies beneath and that of the other on top. In order to raise the flattened shape the yarns can, if desired, be subsequently soaked in hot water. Instead of employing simple pressure, the latter may be combined with friction, obtained by different speeds of the two rollers or placing them obliquely. In a similar way to yarns, other products consisting of vegetable threads can also be treated, such as woven goods, fabrics, etc., for which as a rule treatment on one side is sufficient. Any kind of roller, polished or engraved, may be employed as the pressure roller.—Textile World Record.

"Did the actor run off the stage when the egg hit him?"
"No, but he showed a yellow streak."—Ex.

Names Wanted.

We wish to get a more complete list of the superintendents and overseers. Please clip out this blank and mail it to us with the names at your mill.

..... Superintendent
..... Overseer of Carding
..... Overseer of Spinning
..... Overseer of Weaving
..... Overseer of Cloth Room
..... Master Mechanic

Superintendents and Overseers

Opelika Mills,

Opelika, Ala.

H. H. McCall.....Superintendent
J. L. Carr.....Overseer Carding
J. T. Henderson...Overseer Spinning
V. B. Lindsey.....Master Mechanic

Maplecroft Mills,

Liberty, S. C.

E. C. Little.....Superintendent
M. T. James.....Overseer Carding
J. H. Hudgins....Overseer Spinning
M. D. Leslie.....Overseer Weaving
B. M. Holland.....Master Mechanic

The American Textile Co.,

Ateo, Ga.

C. R. Brown.....Superintendent
W. P. Fallis.....Overseer Carding
H. A. Powell.....Overseer Spinning
E. M. Cardo.....Overseer Weaving
T. W. Day.....Overseer Cloth Room
J. R. Griffin.....Master Mechanic

Victory Mfg. Co.,

Fayetteville, N. C.

D. H. Jones.....Superintendent
J. H. Meekins.....Overseer Carding
J. H. Meekins....Overseer Spinning
J. V. Thomason...Overseer Weaving
J. H. Murray...Overseer Cloth Room
W. R. Clayton....Master Mechanic

Cherokee Falls Mfg. Co.,

Cherokee Falls, S. C.

F. L. Neal.....Superintendent
Ed. Hampton.....Overseer Carding
Bob Cobb.....Overseer Spinning
J. H. Hull.....Overseer Weaving
J. R. Hord.....Overseer Cloth Room
E. P. McWhirter...Master Mechanic

Fairfield Mill,

Winnsboro, S. C.

C. R. Riddle.....Superintendent
H. P. Hancock....Overseer Carding
J. R. Turner.....Overseer Spinning
F. F. Mayes.....Overseer Weaving
John Dent.....Overseer Cloth Room
Walter Stirvauld..Master Mechanic

Altamahaw Cotton Mills,

Elon College, N. C.

Jos. Erwin Gant...Superintendent
C. N. Somers...Asst. Superintendent
W. H. Ware Overseer Card. & Spin.
Jno. M. Cox.....Overseer Dyeing
R. L. Hazlewood..Overseer Weaving
J. H. Watson, Overseer's Beam. & Slash.
W. S. McIntyre...Master Mechanic

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Offices: Room 912 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

Published Every Thursday by
Clark Publishing Company

DAVID CLARK

Managing Editor

D. H. HILL, Jr.

Associate Editor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One year, payable in advance	\$ 1.00
Other countries in Postal Union	2.00
Single copies	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

ADVERTISING

Advertising rates furnished upon application.

Address all communications and make all drafts checks and money orders payable to the Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

Entered as second class matter March 2nd, 1911, at the post office at Charlotte, N. C., under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

THURSDAY, JULY 25

Directory Almost Completed.

We have almost completed the compilation of data for the August 1st, 1912 edition of Clark's Directory of Southern Cotton Mills and expect to be able to publish same very early after August 1st.

We have endeavored to keep the Directory up to its usual standard of accuracy and we have added several new features to this edition.

One who was not posted would be surprised at the large number of changes since the January 1st, 1912 edition, although the number of changes is not more than usual.

Since January 1st over one hundred superintendents have changed positions and the combined number of secretaries and treasurers and presidents who have changed is even larger.

While there is not the usual number of new mills, a great many old mills have added more or less to their equipment and several mills that were in financial difficulties have been reorganized and are in operation.

Blease and Jones.

South Carolina is noted for the heat generated in her political combats but no former contest has ever approached such a white heat as the present contest for the Governorship.

The enemies of Cole Blease say that he is a crook and a grafter while his friends claim that he is a great man who is being badly maligned.

We know not the real merits of the case and would not express an opinion if we did, for it is South Carolina's fight and the decision rests with the people of that State. Whether Blease shall win or lose will be decided by a majority of the popular vote and out of the present turmoil will come a decision of the people which must stand.

We are not interested in the merits or demerits of Cole Blease or Judge Jones but we are interested in the appeals which both have made to the mill people of South Carolina and we look with alarm to the after effects of such demagogery.

We have always considered the greatest asset of the Southern cotton manufacturing industry was the good feeling and friendliness between the mill owners and the mill operatives and even politicians have in the past largely refrained from trying to create class feeling or antagonism between them.

South Carolina has over one-third of the spindles of the South, and therefore over one-third of the cotton mill population.

On account of the small size of that State the population is concentrated and is a large factor in deciding any election.

It is probably natural that politicians with their usual selfishness should seek to sway such a powerful influence by the instilling of false ideas in the minds of the mill people will work an injury not only to the cotton mills but to South Carolina and its effects will be felt long after Cole Blease and Judge Jones are forgotten.

The speech of Cole Blease at Columbia last week was devoted almost entirely to an effort to create a feeling among the Parker Cotton Mill operatives against Lewis W. Parker and his speeches at other parts of the State have been along similar lines.

Judge Jones is hardly less guilty for he has also appealed to the mill vote and seeks to catch them by saying among other things that he will fix the laws so they can get damages from mills, for accidents without having to bring suit.

We hold no brief for either Blease or Jones and do not seek to advise anyone which to vote for but we do appeal to the mill people of South Carolina to turn a deaf ear to the wiles and promises of the politicians and to allow nothing to sever the cordial relations which have so long existed between themselves and their employers.

Except in imagination it makes little or no difference, to the working man, who is Governor of his State and whether Blease or Jones sits in the Governor's chair will not change the amount that goes into the pay envelope of the mill operative.

The mill owners of South Carolina are spending large sums in welfare work and have uniformly shown a disposition to do everything possible to better the condition of their employees.

A remarkable feeling of friendliness and co-operation now exists between employee and employer and we hope the present frenzied political combat will not disturb such conditions.

Middle States Textile Association.

The Middle States Textile Manufacturers' Association held its annual meeting at the Louisville Country Club, Louisville, Ky., on July 17. The following officers were re-elected: Paul J. Marrs, Henderson, Ky., president; Phillip S. Tuley, Louisville, vice-president; and Lee Rodman, Cannelton, Ind., secretary and treasurer. The association also adopted a resolution providing that the Carolina mill rules in buying cotton be employed by the members of the association. The chief point of interest in these rules concerns the allowance of a certain percentage of total weight for loss in handling.

Several interesting addresses on trade matters were made, among them being an address by Mr. Marrs on the subject, "Purchasing Cotton Under Cotton Rules."

Mr. Rodman read a paper on "Freight and Freight Rates," and Mr. Tuley spoke on the subject, "Cost System."

The choice of the next meeting place was left with the executive committee.

The American Bale.

American cotton is the most barbarously handled product of the soil known to mankind. Egypt and India each handle their cotton very much better than we do. The baling of our cotton is a disgrace to the country. Our system of bad baling, bad handling from the time the cotton leaves the gin and bad storing out in the mud and rain, costs the South many millions of dollars a year. In the method of handling cotton we have made but little progress in a hundred years, while in the handling of every other product marked improvements have been made.

The better baling of cotton by the round bale system introduced some years ago, by which the bale was put up in cylindrical form and thoroughly protected from rain and mud and fire, and improvements in square baling at the gin, for which a number of meritorious inventions have been made, have been bitterly fought by those who dominate the old wasteful system of compressing cotton.

While it may not be possible to adjust so radical a revolution as the steamship people have undertaken on so short a notice, it will be a great blessing to the South if out of this movement there shall in due time come a united action on the part of rail and water transportation lines not to handle badly-baled cotton, or else to give a preferential freight rate to decently-baled cotton. It is difficult to adequately portray the barbarous methods which are now used in the baling and handling of cotton, for the English language falls short when it is applied to such a situation as this.—Manufacturers' Record.

PERSONAL NEWS

H. M. Sides of Winnsboro, S. C., is now grinding cards at Rock Hill S. C.

J. J. Robinson has been promoted to fixer in the card room at the Fairfield Mills, Winnsboro, S. C.

E. P. Moseley is now overseer of weaving at the Highland Park Mill No. 3, Charlotte, N. C.

Jack Whitten has resigned as overseer of the picker room at the Brogon Mills, Anderson, S. C.

A. T. Cain, overseer of spinning at the Delta Mills, McComb, Miss., now has charge of the carding also.

P. R. Hancock has been promoted to card grinder at the Fairfield Mill Winnsboro, S. C.

C. K. Quick has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Marlboro Mill No. 2, McColl, S. C.

A. S. Dunnell, of Concord, N. C., is now with the Elizabeth Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

W. M. Forbis has resigned his position with the Elizabeth Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

W. H. Johnson has resigned as secretary of the Mills Mill Y. M. C. A. at Greenville, S. C.

J. H. Merritt has resigned as superintendent of the Pelzer Mills No. 1 2 and 3, Pelzer, S. C.

B. O. Woodward is acting as manager of the Wylie Mills, Chester, S. C., during the illness of F. S. DuPre.

J. K. Ward has resigned as second hand in weaving at the Cannon Mills Kannapolis, N. C.

Fleming Briggs has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Ware Shoals (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

G. E. Carter has resigned as superintendent of the Arista Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C.

J. R. McClain, of Fountain Inn, S. C., is now fixing looms at the Maplecroft Mills, Liberty, S. C.

W. G. Hodge has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Banna Mills, Goldville, S. C.

Kelly has been promoted from overseer of spinning to superintendent of Mill No. 4, at Pelzer, S. C.

J. T. Tidwell of Spartanburg, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Watts Mill, Laurens, S. C.

F. D. Milstead, of Atlanta, has accepted the position of agent of the Tallassee Falls Mfg. Co., Tallassee, Ala.

J. C. Walker has resigned as master mechanic at Thomson, Ga., and now has a similar position at the Beaver Dam Mills, Edgefield, S. C.

J. C. Vining has been promoted from second hand to overseer of spinning at Woodstock Mills, Anniston, Ala.

Alex Roberts, of Lando S. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Arista Mill, Winston-Salem, N. C.

G. B. Crosby has resigned as overseer of the cloth room at the Entwistle Mills, Rockingham, N. C., and is now located at Pineville, N. C.

J. M. Fowlkes has accepted position as overseer of carding and spinning at one of the mills at Talladega, Ala.

Chas. Henderson has accepted position as overseer of the twisting at the American Net and Twine Co., Anniston, Ala.

J. H. Lyler of Rosemary, N. C., has accepted the position of second hand in weaving at Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, N. C.

J. H. Wilson, of LaFayette, Ga., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Prattville (Ala.) Mills.

H. B. Nix of Kannapolis, N. C., has accepted the position of secretary of the Mills Mill Y. M. C. A. at Greenville, S. C.

CARDS,
DRAWING,

COTTON
MILL MACHINERY

SPINNING
FRAMES,

MASON MACHINE WORKS

TAUNTON, MASS.

EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent
Charlotte, N. C.

COMBERS,
LAP MACHINES

MULES,
LOOMS.

J. S. Stroud has accepted position as overseer of carding and spinning at the Holt-Morgan Mills, Fayetteville, N. C.

John Bush has resigned as second hand in finishing room at the Locke Mills, Concord, N. C., and moved to Waco, Texas.

R. F. Fisher, of the Locke Mills, Concord, N. C., has accepted a position as overseer of spinning at Lexington, N. C.

Ben Parker has resigned as section hand in spinning at the Calvine Mills, Charlotte, N. C., to accept a position at Kannapolis, N. C.

Walter Butler, of Augusta, Ga., has accepted the position of master mechanic at the John E. Smith Mill, Thomson, Ga.

J. B. Walker has resigned as master mechanic at Thomson, Ga., to accept a position with the Lummus Cotton Gin Co.

W. J. Hamilton, of the Arcade Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., has accepted the position of second hand in carding at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 3, Charlotte, N. C.

H. P. Copeland has resigned as overseer of carding at the Franklin Mills, Greer, S. C., to accept a similar position at the Alice Mills, Easley, S. C.

J. M. Alexander has been transferred from superintendent of Mill No. 4 to superintendent of Mills No. 2, 2 and 3 at Pelzer, S. C.

H. C. Moore, from the Entwistle Mills, Rockingham, N. C., is now overseer of spinning room No. 2, at the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

Gus Pittman has resigned as overseer of carding and spinning at the Holt-Morgan Mills, Fayetteville, N. C., and accepted similar position with one of the mills at Spray, N. C.

J. S. Linder has resigned as second hand in weaving at the Monroe (Ga.) Cotton Mills, to accept similar position at the Social Circle (Ga.) Mills.

Isiah Johnson has resigned his position with the Harriet Mills, Henderson, N. C., and is now overseer of night carding at the Caswell Mills, Kinston, N. C.

W. C. Taylor has resigned as overseer of carding at the Great Falls Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C., to accept a similar position at Marlboro Mill No. 4, McColl, S. C.

W. L. Ball has been transferred from agent of the Tallassee Falls Mfg. Co., to a position in the general manager's office of the International Cotton Mills Corporation at New York.

G. W. Brigman has resigned as assistant superintendent of the Maple Mills, Dillon, S. C., to become overseer of the carding at the Holt-Williamson Mfg. Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

Ted Synder, private secretary to the president of the Piedmont Mfg. Co., has just purchased a motorcycle with which he expects to make his trip to and from Greenville on the motorcycle in the future.

OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16

The C. O. B. Machine

is "An Immense Benefit to Any Mill"

VICTOR MANUFACTURING CO.
Executive Department

Mr. J. E. Cheesman, Empire Duplex Gin Co.,
68 William St., New York City.

Dear Sir:-

Replying to yours of the 16th inst

We are more than satisfied with the way the C. O. B. Machine is cleaning and preparing the stock, and feel that this machine is an immense benefit to any mill but especially to those mills that use staple cottons.

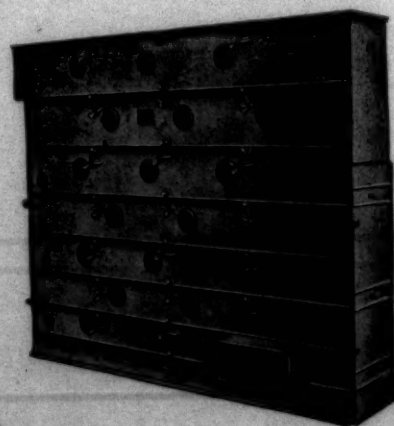
With personal regards,

Very truly yours,

DAVID JENNINGS, Vice-Pres.

MANUFACTURED BY

EMPIRE DUPLEX GIN COMPANY, 68 William St., New York



May 24, 1912.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Wadesboro, N. C.—The Wadesboro Cotton Mills have replaced about 2,000 old spindles with new frames.

Durham, N. C.—The Durham Hosiery Mills have placed contract with the General Electric Co. for a 500 K. W. steam turbine.

Gaffney, S. C.—McDonald-Miller system of cleaning cotton which is manufactured by the American Machinery & Mfg. Co., will be installed at the Globe Mfg. Co.

Concord, N. C.—At the semi-annual meeting of the Cabarrus Mill, a dividend of five per cent was declared.

Concord, N. C.—The stockholders of the Young-Hartsell Mill, held a meeting last week and declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent.

Eatonton, Ga.—The Imperial Cotton Mills have awarded the contract for a building to double their capacity and for 15 cottages.

Albemarle, S. C.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Wiscasset Mill held last week a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent was declared.

Rosemary, N. C.—The Rosemary Mfg. Co. has placed an order with the Westinghouse Electric Co. for a 500 K. W. turbine.

Jacksonville, Ala.—The Verlina Mills which have been in bankruptcy for some time will be sold at public sale by Trustee J. T. Gardner on August 19th.

Lumberton, N. C.—At a directors meeting of the National Cotton Mills, held last week, the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent was declared.

Lowell, N. C.—The warehouse used jointly by the Lowell Cotton Mills and the Peerless Mfg. Co., caught fire last week and about fifty bales of cotton were damaged.

Hickory, N. C.—The spinning department of the Ivey Mills is being operated at night in order to get the mill started in coarse work as soon as possible.

Crouse, N. C.—The mill at this place is now called the Stirant Yarn Mill and is operated by D. J. Autry and Geo. W. Stirling on 12's yarn.

Dallas, Ga.—The Paulding County Cotton Mfg. Co. is considering an addition of 5,000 spindles which will make their total equipment 15,000 spindles.

Lindale, Ga.—A gang of painters have just finished a job of painting in the Nos. 1, 2 and 3 engine rooms of the Massachusetts Mills.

Sanford, N. C.—The Sanford Cotton Mills have installed 1,440 additional spindles and will put in operation 50 looms which have been idle for some time.

Concord, N. C.—The stockholders of the Cannon Mills held their semi-annual meeting last week and declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent.

Atlanta, Ga.—The Exposition Cotton Mills, which sold through Joshua L. Bailly & Co., of Philadelphia for many years, are now sending their output direct.

Nashville, Tenn.—The Volunteer Manufacturing Company, makers of overalls, has resumed operations after the annual vacation of one week.

Newnan, Ga.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the McIntosh Cotton Mills, held recently, a dividend of three per cent was declared. It was the first paid since the mill began operation.

Lindale, Ga.—The Massachusetts Mills in Georgia, after a week's close down for the annual vacation, resumed operation as usual Monday morning at 6 o'clock, with all its employees at their usual places.

Newnan, Ga.—The A. and W. P. R. B. will move their watering station from Moreland to Newnan and the Newnan Cotton Mill will erect a large water tank to supply water to both mills and the railroad.

Sanford, N. C.—The Sanford Cotton Mills will add 15,000 spindles, pickers, speeders, openers, etc. At present this company is operating and equipment of 10,944 spindles and 580 looms, driven by electric power on the production of sheeting.

Lumberton, N. C.—The regular dividend was declared at a meeting of the directors of the Dresden and Jennings Mills, held last week. F. P. Gray was elected a member of both boards to succeed the late S. A. Edmund.

Belmont, N. C.—The secretary of state has issued a charter for the South Point Cotton Company of this place with \$50,000 authorized and \$5,000 subscribed capital, for the purpose of warehousing cotton and cotton produce.

A. C. Lineberger, a prominent cotton manufacturer of this place is one of the principal stockholders. Others interested in the company are S. P. Stowe, B. L. Stowe and J. B. Hall.

Ware Shoals, N. C.—The Gallivan Company, of Greenville, which has the contract for the new mill and welfare building at the Ware Shoals Manufacturing Co., are preparing to begin the construction work.

Gastonia, N. C.—Last Saturday the Avon Mill suffered quite a serious loss, when one of the water pipes in the cloth-room burst and about \$8,000 worth of fancy shirting was damaged. The loss is covered by insurance.

Milstead, Ga.—The Milstead Manufacturing Co. will soon complete its 32 by 50 foot additional building recently begun. This building will cost \$3,000 and provide sufficient space for the company to add 12 cards, 612 spindles, 10 looms, etc. this machinery to cost \$15,000.

Birmingham, Ala.—B. B. Comer, president of the Avondale Mills, who was recently mentioned as considering the erection of a new mill has placed contracts for 35,000 spindles, including card and picker room machinery and looms. The mill will be built either at Eufaula or Sylacauga.

Lumberton, N. C.—At the regular annual meeting of the Lumberton Cotton Mills, held last week, L. T. Townsend was elected to succeed the late S. A. Edmund on the board of directors. No other change was made in the board. At a subsequent meeting of the board of directors the regular dividend was declared.

Kernersville, N. C.—The American Hosiery Mills Company received a charter this week with \$125,000 capital by J. A. Hollomon, J. G. Kerner and O. W. Kerner. The company has authority to conduct knitting mills and various other enterprises. This is the incorporation of the company which was formerly not incorporated.

Corbin, Ky.—The Hubbard Over-all Works is being moved from London to this city. Arrangements for a location have been made and contract let for a spacious building in the east side of town near Barbourville street. This enterprise will give employment to more than 20 people. B. Hubbard is the proprietor.

Trion, Ga.—Those interested in the recent purchase of the Trion Mfg. Co. at bankruptcy sale expect to organize the new company about Sept. 1st and it is said that Ben D. Reigle, president of the Ware Shoals (S. C.) Mfg. Co., will be president. In the meantime the mill will continue in operation as it has under the receiver.

Laurel Mills, Va.—The Rappahannock Woolen Mills have about completed their new building to replace the old one which was destroyed by fire some time ago. The new plant is of brick and cement, two stories high, 77x51 feet, costing about \$7,000. They have awarded contract for the new machinery which is now being received for installation. This new equipment includes 450 spindles, accompanying looms, water-wheels, boilers for dyeing etc.

Greenville, S. C.—The plant of the McGee Mfg. Co., located just beyond the city limits, has again been put in operation, after an idleness of several months. The mill is manufacturing waste yarns. Only the spinning and card rooms of the mill are being operated.

Henry P. McGee, president, stated that the mill was being operated now only as an experiment, but that if the manufacture of waste yarns proved to be a profitable business the operation would be continued.

For quite a long while this company manufactured blankets and woollens, but as they again begin the process of manufacture it has changed to the working up of the waste from other cotton mills.

Lexington, S. C.—The previously noted proposition made by W. P. Roof, former cotton mill president, to compromise his indebtedness by the payment of \$75,000 cash, of which \$25,000 was to be paid in 60 days, \$25,000 in one year and \$25,000 in 18 months from May 11, 1912, has fallen through, Roof having failed in his efforts to raise the necessary funds. The trustee has applied to the United States Court for an order authorizing a sale of the merchandise and other personal property on July 31. The mortgage held on Roof's real estate by the Farish-Stafford Co., of New York, for \$40,000, it is stated, will be attacked in the bankruptcy proceedings as a preference within the meaning of the bankruptcy act.

The statement submitted at a meeting of Roof's creditors held at Lexington on May 11, as previously noted, showed total liabilities of \$492,781, not including contingent liability for Roof's endorsement of \$600,000 on paper of the Lexington Manufacturing Co., Palmetto Cotton Mills, Saxe Gotha Mills and Valley Falls Mills.

Mill Merger Suit Dismissed.

About three years ago a consolidation of the Riverside Cotton Mills and the Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va., was effected by an overwhelming vote of the stockholders of both companies under the name of the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, Inc. Parties

holding about 6 per cent of the stock of Riverside Mills, objected to the terms of the merger and brought suit in the City Corporation Court to dissolve and annul the merger or consolidation.

The style of the suit was W. R. Winfree and associates vs. the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills. The associates of Mr. Winfree who joined as plaintiffs were several other Lynchburg parties, one from Charlottesville and a prominent Danville man.

By the terms of the merger each share of the Riverside Mills was converted into one three-fourth share of 6 per cent preferred stock of the consolidated company.

The dissenting stockholders or plaintiffs in the suit attacked the validity of the merger and also claimed that the common stockholders of the Riverside Mills should not be required to take preferred stock in the consolidated company, but should be given in exchange common of the Riverside Mills was converted into stock holdings.

Judge Atkins, sitting in the Corporation Court, declared that the merger was legal and valid and from the decision the plaintiff appealed to the State Court of Appeals. Recently, the Court of Appeals handed down an opinion affirming and sustaining the lower court.

The plaintiff then talked of taking the case to the United States Supreme Court, but on consideration opened negotiations with the mill people regarding the cost of the suit and on Tuesday signified their acceptance of the original terms of the merger and will at once turn in their Riverside preferred stock to the consolidated company as all the other stockholders have previously done, and the suit, which has been pending for nearly three years, is to be dismissed.

Georgia Child Labor Law.

The Hooper-Alexander substitute child labor bill has passed the lower house of the Georgia Legislature by a vote of 111 to 10.

The material difference between the substitute and the old law is that children under 12 cannot be employed under any condition after 1912; after 1913 no child under 13, and after 1915 no child under 14. It also leaves out all of the old requirements relative to attending school, certificates, etc. Mr. Alexander had read a letter from the chairman of the mill men's legislative committee saying the substitute was satisfactory.

The substitute, as passed, is as follows

Section 1—After the year 1912 no child under 12 years of age shall be employed or be permitted to work



TURBO-HUMIDIFIER
(THE HUMIDIFIER WITH THE GUARANTEE)

Speaking of Guarantees in Humidifiers

We were the originators of guaranteed humidity. Couldn't see why you were not entitled to a result. But this platform sometimes adds to the selling price—because we figure the conditions that you nominate. If you don't nominate the same conditions, then naturally you can get a lower price elsewhere.

Here's a case in point. Customer gave job to competitor—36 heads. Has continued to purchase 50 more at so much per to attain the performance we guaranteed.

Our original price was higher—but the final price plus the bother was not.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.
FITCHBURG, MASS.

Southern Office, No. 1 Trust Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.
B. S. COTTRELL, Manager

in any mill, factory, workshop, laundry or public service of any kind, under any circumstances or conditions. After the year 1913 no child under 13 years of age shall be so employed or permitted to work and after the year 1915 no child under the age of 14 years shall be so employed or permitted to work.

Section 2—Any person who shall employ or permit any child to work in violation of the provisions of this act or be concerned in such violation or connected therewith, either as employer, or as foreman, superintendent or other agent or officer of any employing corporation, or parent or guardian of such child or other person having its custody or control, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 3 is the clause repealing all acts in conflict.

Caesar Cone's New Home.

Preparatory to the erection of a magnificent colonial home a force of men will begin Monday the work of tearing down and removing the present residence of Caesar Cone located in the center of spacious and lovely grounds on Summitt avenue and overlooking the great Cone Mills at Proximity and White Oak. The new home is to be of pressed face brick exterior and white enamel interior finish, will occupy the site of the home which has been ordered removed. It will be built by Mr. Cones personal corps of carpenters under the direction of D. M. Sullivan and A. B. High.

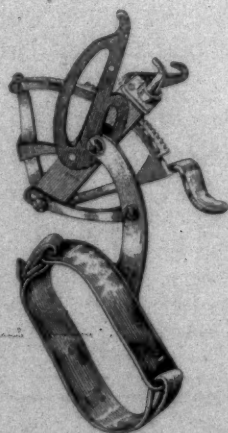
Just across the street and also commanding a magnificent view the same forces are just now putting the finishing touches to the handsome \$20,000 home of Bernard M. Cone. Plans for other handsome residences on the avenue and in the vicinity of the Cone property are said to be now in contemplation which when the plans are realized, will add greatly to the prestige of the locality as one of the most beautiful residential sections of the city.—Greensboro News.

Supt. C. C. Cobb.

Clyde C. Cobb, who has for some time been assistant superintendent in our mill, has been appointed to the position of superintendent of Belton Mill. Mr. Cobb has been connected with our mill from the beginning and is well known and highly esteemed by all our people. He is not only an able and expert mill man but a all-around gentleman whom our citizens delight to honor. He will be greatly missed in our community, where he was the friend of all the people. — Ware Shoals correspondent of Anderson Mail.

The Byrd Knotter

Price \$20.00



Simple of Operation
Durability Guaranteed
Small Repair Cost

Byrd Manufacturing Co.

DURHAM, N. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL Southern Representative, Third Nat. Bank Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York. — The cotton goods market during the past week has shown a continuation of the hardening tendency due to the steady advance in cotton of the bullish feeling relative to the new crop.

While there has been no general announcement of advances, houses representing well known manufacturers of sheetings, denims, tickings, ducks and fine grade fancy cotton have been moving up their quotations on various lines and predict still further advances later on.

If buying continues good, as crop conditions in the West and other sections would seem to indicate that it will, it is believed there is little possibility of any lower quotations on staple cotton for many months to come.

For the present it is a sellers' market because mills are under order well ahead and staple goods of any character are not plentiful. This leaves mills in a position to ask the higher levels which they are demanding today.

The strike among fine goods mills at New Bedford has brought on a restriction of output that is already beginning to benefit this section of the market by removing the irregular price quotations and leading up to more firmness on the part of mills on goods to be made for future delivery.

It is said that if the strike in that section continues at length, a serious situation for converters and buyers on spring 1913 cotton dress fabrics is likely to develop.

There is a fair demand for staple ginghams and most mills are in a satisfactory condition as regards orders.

Only moderate trading prevailed in Fall River print cloth market during last week. There was a fairly good demand for wide and narrow goods, but manufacturers were unable to fill all deliveries on the narrow styles. Inquiry for wide goods was met quite freely as there were many more wide looms in operation and the production proportionately greater. Narrow goods were in demand a great deal more several months ago, and with prices offered at that time considerably stronger than were quoted for wide goods, manufacturers gave preference in selling. At that time converters sought deliveries well into the fall, and as sales were very heavy then, the mill men find it impossible to guarantee delivery now before the winter. The narrow goods production is sold up almost entirely through September.

The price of cotton has also been a factor in the reluctance of manufacturers to sell goods at present prices and buyers who have been in the market have readily raised their offers. Narrow goods that were old during the week were advanced a sixteenth of a cent a yard this advance following a similar raise a week previous when the de-

mand for narrow goods was not as firm and strong as has been the case during the past week. There has been no change in price of standard wide goods from the previous week, but all other styles were advanced an eighth of a cent. Notwithstanding the raise in price manufacturers have not been eager to sell beyond October. They are holding out for better prices, and feel confident that general advances will come very soon.

Sales for the week totaled 150,000 pieces of which a third were spots.

Current quotations on cotton goods in New York are as follows:

Prt. clth, 28-in, std	3 15-16	—
28-in, 64x60s	3 3-4	—
4-yard, 80x40s	7	—
28 1-2in., std	3 1-4	—
Gray goods, 28-in, 8		—
72	3 3-8	—
Brown drills, std	8	—
Sheetings, so, std	7	—
3-yard	6 1-4 to	—
Denims, 9-ounce	13 1-3 to 16 1-2	—
Stark, 8-oz. duck	13	—
Hartford, 11-oz. 40-		—
inch duck	15 1-2	—
Tickings, 8-oz.	12	—
Std fancy prints	5 1-4	—
Std ginghams	6 1-4	—
Fine dress ginghams	7 to 9 1-4	—
Kid fin. cambrics	4 1-4 to 4 1-2	—

Visible Supply of American Cotton.

July 19th, 1912	1,880,787
Previous week	2,194,329
This date last year	1,000,478

Weekly Cotton Statistics.

New York, July 19.—The following statistics on the movement of cotton for the week ending Friday, 19th, were compiled by the New York cotton exchange:

WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	1912	1911
Port receipts	11,670	4,890
Overland to mills and Canada	4,383	3,252
Southern mill takings (estim.)	20,000	15,000
Loss of stock at interior towns	14,942	5,337
Brought in sight for week	21,111	17,205
TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.		
Port receipts	11,778,309	8,580,956
Overland to mills and Canada	997,147	9,558,956
Southern mill takings (estim.)	2,650,000	2,180,000
Stock at interior excess Sept. 1	20,896	46,954

Brought in sight for season... 15,446,352 11,711,709
385 bales added to the receipts for the season.

"I am a candidate for your hand."
"But my parents have endorsed another young man."
"All right; I'll run as an insurgent."—Ex.

GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

SELLING AGENTS

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS

RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE NORTH CAROLINA

College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts

THE STATE'S INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE

Four-year courses in Agriculture; in Civil, Electrical, and Mechanical Engineering; in Chemistry; in Cotton Manufacturing and Dyeing. Two-year courses in Mechanic Arts and in Textile Art. One-year and Two-year courses in Agriculture. These courses are both practical and scientific. Examinations for admission are held by the County Superintendent at all county seats on July 11th.

For Catalog address

THE REGISTRAR,
West Raleigh, N. C.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

SHAMBO SHUTTLE COMPANY
WOONSOCKET, R. I.
PATENT HAND THREADING SHUTTLES

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa. — The majority of dealers reported that business was very light in the yarn market last week, though some say that they did a satisfactory volume of business. The buying was generally confined to a few packages, and from that up to 5,000 pounds, though there were some sales of 20,000 to 25,000 pounds. There were plenty of inquiries for yarns, but prices have advanced and the buyers did not want to pay more than the low price of two weeks ago and as the spinners would not accept these prices, the volume of business booked for August and September deliveries was not large. Some manufacturers are asking that deliveries of yarn be delayed. The receipts from the South showed a falling off of more than 1,000 packages for the week, as compared with the receipts for the previous week.

Underwear manufacturers are reported to be far ahead of last year in the amount of business booked for next season's deliveries and some of them ahead of anything they have done for the last few years.

There was only a light demand for combed yarns as most of the knitters are well covered and are only buying small lots to fill in with.

Most of the weavers in this market are well covered until September and some of them will not have to buy a pound of yarn until October. Those who did not cover their needs early in the season have bought from hand to mouth and say that they will continue to do so until the new crop of cotton is available.

Southern Single Skeins

4s to 8s	17	—
10s	17 1-2-18	
12s	18	—
14s	18	—18 1-2
16s	19	—
20s	19 1-2-20	
26s	21 1-2-22	
30s	24 1-2	

Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

8s	17 1-2-18	
10s	18 1-2	
12s	18 1-2-19	
14s	18 1-2-19	
16s	18 1-2-19 1-2	
20s	21	—
24s	22 1-2-23	
26s	23	—23 1-2
30s	25	—
40s	34	—34 1-2
50s	44	—41 1-2
60s	44	—45

Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:

8-3 hard twist	174	—18 1-2
8-4 slack	18 1-2	
9-1 slack	18 1-2-19	

Southern Single Warps:

8s	18	—
10s	18	—18 1-2
12s	18 1-2	
14s	18 1-2-19	
16s	19	—19 1-2
20s	20	—
24s	21 1-2-22	
26s	22	—22 1-2
30s	25	—
40s	33	—33 1-2

Southern Two-Ply Warps:

8s	18	—18 1-2
10s	18 1-2-19	
12s	19	—19 1-2
14s	20	—20 1-2
16s	20 1-2-21	
20s	21	—21 1-2
24s	22 1-2	
26s	23	—23 1-2
30s	25	—
30s	25	—25 1-2
40s	34	—35
50s	41	—41 1-2

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones

8s	18 1-2	
10s	18 1-2-19	
12s	19	—19 1-2
14s	19 1-2	
16s	19 1-2	
18s	20	—20 1-2
20s	21	—21 1-2
22s	22	—
24s	22	—22 1-2
26s	23	—23 1-2
30s	23 1-2-24	
40s	29 1-2-30	

Single Skeins Carded Peeler:

20s	27	—28
24s	28	—29
26s	25	—
30s	32	—33
50s	47	—50
60s	54	—57

Two-Ply Carded Peeler in Skeins:

20s	24 1-2	
22s	25	—
24s	25 1-2-26	
26s	26	—26 1-2
30s	27 1-2-28	
30s-1 t's	33	—34
36s	33	—34
40s	35	—36
50s	43	—44
60s	49	—50

Single Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	27	—28
24s	28	—29
30s	32	—33
40s	40	—41
50s	47	—50
60s	54	—57

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	28	—28 1-2
24s	30	—31
30s	33	—34
40s	42	—45
50s	50	—54
60s	57	—60
70s	65	—69
80s	77	—82

A. M. Law & Co. F. C. Abbott & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.

BROKERS

Charlotte, N. C.

BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks

N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Rail-

road Stock and Other High

Grade Securities

South Carolina and Georgia Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cot. Mills, S. C.	...	...
Aiken Mfg. Co., S. C.	162	...
Amer. Spin. Co., S. C.	90	...
Aragon Mills, S. C.	65	...
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	91	...
Arkwright Mill, S. C.	100	...
Augusta Factory, Ga.	43	48
Avondale Mills, Ala.	115	120
Belton Cotton Mills, S. C.	110	130
Brandon Mills, S. C.	93	...
Brogan Mills	55	61
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	50	60
Capital Cot. Mills, S. C.	85	...
Chiquola (new)	105	...
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	85	90
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C., p	98	100
Clinton Cot. Mills, S. C.	125	...
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	90	...
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	92½	100
Cox Mfg. Co., S. C.	70	...

D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	75	...
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	110	...
Darlington Mf. Co., S. C.	75	...
Drayton Mills, S. C.	90	...
Eagle & Phenix M. Ga.	106	...
Easley Cot. Mills, S. C.	165	...
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C.	25	...
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C., pf	100	...
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	85	70
Fairfield Cot. Mills, S. C.	70	...
Gaffney Mfg. Co.	75	...
Gainesville C. M., Ga.	65	...
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	141	...
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C.	101	...
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C., pf.	86	...
Gluck Mills, S. C.	80	...
Granby C. Mills, S. C.	...	...
Granby C. M., S. C., pf	...	...
Graniteville Mfg. Co., S.	...	...
Greenwood C. M., S. C.	57	...
Grendel Mills, S. C.	100	...
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	102	...
Hartsville C. M., S. C.	170	...
Inman Mills, S. C.	170	...
Inman Mills, S. C., pf.	100	...
Jackson Mills, S. C.	95	...
King, Jno. P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	85	...
Lancaster C. M., S. C.	130	...
Lancaster C. M., S. C., pd	98	...
Langley Mfg. Co., S. C.	75	...
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Loray Mills, N. C., com.	10	...
Loray Mills, N. C. 1st p	95	...
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	60	75
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	110	...
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Monarch C. Mills, S. C.	110	...
Monaghan Mills, S. C.
Newberry C. Mills, S. C.	125	140
Ninety Six Mills, S. C.	135	140
Norris Cotton Mill	115	...
Olympia, M., S. C., 1st p	...	...
Orangeburg Mfg. Co., S. C., pf.	90	...
Orr Cot. Mills, S. C.	91	...
Ottarway Mills, S. C.	100	...
Oconee Mills, S. C., com.	100	...
Oconee Mills, S. C., pf	100&int	...

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Cannon	120	150
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Do. Pref	101	...
Clara	110	...
Cliffside	190	...
Cora	130	...
Efird	125	...
Erwin	120	126
Erwin Pref.	102	102
Gaston	90	...
Gibson	98	100
Gray	125	...
Florence	126	...
Highland Park	200	...
do. pref.	101	...
Henrietta Mills	150	...
Kesler	125	140
do. pref	91	...
Lowell	181	...
Lumberton	251	...
Mooreville	142	150
Modena	...	...
Patterson	118	126
Roanoke	155	161
Statesville Cot. Mill	96	...
Trenton	120	...
Tuscarora	110	...
Washington	20	30
do. pref	100	...
Williamson	125	...
Wiscassett	110	115
Wiscassett	110	115
Woodlawn	...	...
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	75	...
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pf.	100&int	...
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	135	...
Parker Cotton Mills Co., preferred	62	65
Parker Cotton Mills Co., common	20	22½
Pickens C. Mills, S. C.	94	...
Parker Cotton Mills Co., guaranteed	100	100&int
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	144	160
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co., S. C.	105	115
Richland C. Mills, S. C., pf.	...	...
Riverside Mills, S. C.	25	...
Roanoke Mills, N. C.	140	160
Saxon Mills, S. C.	120	...
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	62	64
Spartan Mills, S. C.	110	...
Toxaway Mills, S. C.	72	...
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	20	...
Union-Buffalo Mill, S. C.	...	...
Union-Buffalo M., S. C., 1st preferred	50	55
Union-Buffalo M., S. C., 2nd preferred	10	...
Victor Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	...
Ware Shoals	70	80
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	85	...
Warren Mfg. Co., pf.	100	...
Watts Mills, S. C.	70	...
C.	80	...
Whitney Mfg. Co., S. C.	119	...
Wiscassett C. Mills, N. C.	...	...
Woodside C. Mills, S. C.	...	...
Woodruff C. Mills, S. C.	100	...

Personal Items

J. M. Peterman is now second hand in carding at the John M. Stone Cotton Mills, Starkeville, Miss.

G. H. Maulden, of Rockingham, has accepted position as overseer of cloth room at the Entwistle Mfg. Co., of the same place.

Alex Roberts, of Lando, S. C., has accepted position as superintendent of the Southside Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C.

W. H. Mooney, of Fitchburg, Mass., has accepted position as overseer of carding at the Bibb Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.

L. O. Bishop has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Watts Mill Laurens, S. C., to accept a similar position at the Arkwright (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

C. E. Carter, who recently resigned as superintendent of the Southside Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C., is now devoting his time to the finishing department of the Arista Mills, of the same place.

E. R. Cash, who is superintendent of the Limestone and Hamrick Mill of Gaffney, will also be superintendent of the Whitaker Mills, while they are operated by W. C. Hamrick, receiver.

Address Wanted.

One of our subscribers wants to know the present address of J. M. Peace, who was last heard of as working at Spencer, N. C.

Any information relative to the above party will be appreciated.

Arch S. Her Dead.

Arch S. Her, for many years chief engineer and master mechanic for the Greenwood Cotton Mill, Greenwood, S. C., but more recently master plumber for Greenwood Hardware Co., died July 18 at 10 p. m., and was buried Sunday afternoon with highest Masonic honors.

Attacked Son-in-Law.

John Brewer, a white man of the Conestee Mill section in South Carolina, was arrested this week charged with attacking his son-in-law, Reuben Williams. The difficulty occurred Sunday night, and a warrant was sworn out against Brewer, charging him with assault and battery with intent to kill. It is alleged that he attacked Williams with a chair.

J. C. Manus Shoots Self.

J. C. Manus, an employee in the Cox Cotton Mill, Anderson, S. C., shot and dangerously wounded himself in the abdomen Sunday afternoon late while in an intoxicated condition. It is not known whether he had a suicidal intent or not. He had been in several shooting scrapes during his career, the most recent being the Motte Strickland-Sam

Fisher affair at Belmont. He is now in a very critical condition. Employed by the Woodside Cotton Mill Company, dropped dead Tuesday afternoon about 12:55 o'clock while at work in the mill. The cause of the death is thought to have been heart trouble.

House for Superintendent.

A contract has been let for building a residence for C. W. Causey superintendent of the Brogon Mill Anderson, S. C., on West Whitner street just beyond the branch that flows by the mill. The site is a beautiful one, having plenty of fine shade trees, and several acres of ground. There is an old house on the site, but this will soon be torn down.

The building will have all modern improvements and will cost about \$3,000.

"Maw" Was Not Willing.

Will Carroll and little Miss Virginia Williamson, who live at the Anchor Duck Mill, Rome, Ga., strolled timidly into the office of a justice of peace Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock and were married.

They lived happily for two hours and then "maw" appeared. About 7 o'clock Call Officer Huffman, was visited by the husband of two hours with the request that he "issue a warrant for my wife."

"Why, boy, aren't you the youngster who got married this evening?" asked Mr. Huffman. "Your wife hasn't started beating you already, has she?" he added.

"No, sir, but her maw has taken her away from me and I want a warrant to get her back," answered the young man.

As yet the young bride remains with her mother.

Notice.

The Walterboro Cotton Mills is now running on full time and can give employment to family help, such as spinners and doffers, speeders and card room help of all kinds and weavers and drawing-in hands. Can give employment to all family help. We pay as follows:

Picker Hands, \$1.10 per day.
Card Hands, \$1.00 per day.
Drawing Hands, 90c. per day.
Slubber Hands, \$1.25 per day.
Intermediate Hands, \$1.10 or 6 1-2c. per hank.
Speeder Hands, 9 and 9 1-2c. per hank.
Roving Hands, \$1.00 per day.
Spinners, 12 1-2c. per side.
Doffers, 5 to 80c. per day.
Oilers and Banders, 90c. to \$1.00 per day.
Roving Hands, \$1.00 per day.
Sweepers, \$1.00 per day.
Section Men, \$1.25 per day.
Warper Tenders, \$1.25 for three fronts.
Spooler Hands, 10c. per box.
Bobbin Man, \$1.00 per day.
Weavers, per cut 27c.
Fixers, \$1.50 per day.
Oilers, \$1.25 per day.
Filling Haulers, 85 to 90c.
Drawing-in Hands, 22 1-3c. per beam.

We have good houses and good water and cheap rent. We have just organized a first class baseball team and would be glad to hear from any good ball players. We can give them work in mill at good wages and we have a nice ball park. This is one of the best hunting and fishing places in the South, as we have fine fishing and hunting grounds and water nearby. The health of our town is the best. We will furnish transportation for good help and families. Apply to the following in person or by letter.

L. B. LANE, overseer carding or to J. H. CLOUGH, overseer spinning or W. D. WARREN, overseer weaving or to D. E. CLOUGH, superintendent and general manager.

WALTERBORO COTTON MILLS
Walterboro, S. C.

Cutting Scrape at Gastonia.

A serious and what may yet prove a fatal cutting affair occurred Saturday night about 11 o'clock near the Modena Mill park, Gastonia, N. C., when B. W. Parker, an operative at the Clara Mill, cut Elijah Bridgers severely about the waist and upper part of the abdomen, using a pocket knife as a weapon. Bridges would, in all probability, have met instant death, had not the slashes of Parker's knife taken effect partly in his ribs. Parker was taken into custody and is held under \$200 bond pending trial at the approaching term of Gaston County Superior Court on a charge of assault with intent to kill.

According to late reports Bridges is resting well and the chances are that he will recover and be out in a short time. It appears that both men were drinking some.



YORKSHIRE GUM

A SOLUBLE GUM to be used in Warp Sizing. It is especially valuable as a binder, as it combines readily with any starches and holds the Size well on the yarn. We recommend this Gum especially where wires are in use. Besides making a smooth, pliable warp, users of Yorkshire Gum will find the threads split readily, and "break backs" are eliminated. While giving the very best results, it is, at the same time, a most economical Size. It also prevents foaming in the box. Should use Raw Tallow or Soluble Tallow in addition. Write for formula.

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And it does not flood the building—it wets it down only where the incipient fire makes this necessary.

We have published a little book

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which would interest you mightily.

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Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell, the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford a good medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Weavers Wanted.

Wanted at once denim weavers. Good prices and steady work. None but first-class weavers need apply. Hamilton Carhart Cotton Mill, Rock Hill, S. C.

Weavers Wanted.

WANT 15 or 20 good Draper weavers. Good prices paid to good weavers. Apply in person or correspond with R. A. Sims, overseer of weaving, or A. T. Browne, Supl., Warren Mfg. Co., Warrenville, S. C.

BEAMERS WANTED.

WANTED AT ONCE, FOR NIGHT WORK, 10 SHORT CHAIN BEAMERS, PAY \$2.40 PER NIGHT. NONE BUT FIRST CLASS BEAMERS NEED APPLY. ADDRESS, A. C. WEST, OVERSEER BEAMING, LOCKE MILLS, CONCORD, N. C.

Weavers Wanted.

Wanted at once, weavers on Crompton & Knowles looms. Good weavers make from \$9.00 to \$14.00 per week. Can also use doffers, spinners, spoolers and card room help. Griffin Mfg. Co., Griffin, Ga.

Weavers and Fixers Wanted.

WANTED—At once, a few good Draper and Crompton Loom Weavers on Chainbrays and Gingham. Good weavers earn with us from \$8.00 to \$12.00 per week. Can also use for our new loom addition some first class Draper and Safford Loom Fixers. Write or apply in person at once to

DAN RIVER COTTON MILLS,
Danville, Va.

Placed Another.

One of the men mentioned in our personal columns this week as accepting a position as overseer of carding secured the position through our Employment Bureau. Our Bureau is always active.

Machinist Wanted.

Wanted—A man to assist in 10,000 spindle mill shop, must have family of, spinning room help. Address with qualifications and price wanted. A. J. S., care Textile Bulletin.

WANT position as mechanic or electrician. Have had practical experience in machine shop and electrical work. Can furnish good references. Would not consider less than \$2 per day. Address No. 168.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience in some of the best mills of the South. Now employed. Will not accept less than \$3.50. Address No. 169.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 36 years old, married and can furnish best of references. Now employed in large mill, but wish to change. Address No. 170.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed in that capacity, but wish to change. Am experienced and well recommended. Address No. 171.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on duck, drills, sheetings and osnaburgs. Now employed, but can change on short notice. Will not accept less than \$3.50. Address No. 172.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning at not less than \$4.00. Now employed in a large mill, but wish to change. Good references. Address No. 174.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 35 years old, married. Good habits, good references and long

experience. Now employed but want larger position. Competent for any size room. Address No. 173.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill or carder and spinner in small mill. Can give best of references and am strictly sober, with 14 years experience as carder. Address No. 175.

WANT position as superintendent of white or colored goods mill in N. C., S. C., or Ga. Long experience as superintendent and fine references. Also expert designer. Address No. 176.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had 24 years' experience in cotton mill work and am good manager of help. 32 years old. Married. Good recommendations. Now employed but can change on short notice. Address No. 177.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed but want larger room. Long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 178.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning in large mill. Now employed but prefer to change. Long experience and good references. Address No. 179.

WANTED position as overseer of weaving in a medium or small size room. Am of good character and strictly temperate. Experienced on Draper or plain looms. Am now employed, but want to change. Address No. 180.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Now employed but wish to change. Can furnish good references, both as to character and ability. No. 181.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 17 years in card room. 7 years as overseer. Can furnish good references. Address No. 182.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder and spinner. 20 years experience as overseer and superintendent. Good references. Address No. 183.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Eight years experience as overseer. Age 31. Married. Good references. Address No. 184.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Married. Age 36. 12 years experience in mill. 4 years as overseer and second hand. Sober and good manager of help. I look after both quality and cost. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 185.

WANT position as superintendent. Had 7 years experience as superintendent and overseer in good mills. Age 33. Married. Good references. No. 186.

WANT position as overseer of weaving and cloth room. Experienced on plain and fancy white and col-

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ored goods. Now employed but want larger job. Good references will be furnished. Address No. 187.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Have had wide experience and am giving satisfaction on present job but want larger position. Age 32. Married. Good references. Address No. 188.

WANT position as carder and spinner on night or day run. Have filled present position as carder and spinner for five years. Can furnish good references and get quality and quantity. Address No. 189.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience and am now employed, but prefer to change. Can furnish good references both for ability and character. Address No. 190.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and can give satisfaction. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 191.

WANT position as engineer and machinist. 17 years experience and best of references. Have family of mill help. Address No. 192.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or plain weaving mill. Now employed, but wish to change. Age 36. Married. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 193.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on both white and colored goods and can furnish first-class references. Address No. 194.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in large mill or carder and spinner in small mill. Experienced on both white and colored work and both weaving and hosiery yarns. Age 3. Married. Good references. Address No. 195.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 36 years old, married, strictly sober and good manager of help. Six years experience as overseer in good mill. Good references from former employers. Address No. 196.

(Continued on next page)

Warp and Waste in a Cotton Mill.

(Continued from Page 8)

name or number is placed on every tag which goes with the warp to the weave room, it is an easy matter to trace all bad work back to the one responsible for it, but when a set of warps is beamed by more than one operative there is no way of telling, after the warp reaches the weave room, who is responsible for inferior work in the beaming process.

There are beamers who, if not watched, will lift warp out of comb several yards from last end, especially if there happens to be a few broken ends, and run it on beam in one solid strand, or just as it left the dye house, and it can readily be seen that this part of the warp which has no "spread" to it will have to be discarded before it can be started through slasher.

Section Beams.

We know of mills where it is insisted that as much yarn be run on section beams as they will possibly hold. In most cases we think this very poor policy, as when the yarn on a beam is greater in circumference than the beam heads, and beams are rolled around on the floor before going to slasher, there is almost sure to be some of the threads cut or torn when warps come to be sized, causing waste and much bad work, for beams heaped up on ends never start off and run so well on slasher as those with beams a little less than full; so, there is no doubt but that it would pay in the long run to have all warp sections made of such length and number of ends that the warp section when beamed will be supported on the floor by the beam heads and not the warp yarn on beam.

Waste in Slashing.

So far as we have been able to learn, and we know such to be a fact in a great many mills, the amount of warp waste made on and between slashers and weave room is equal to and often in excess of, the waste occurring between warpers and slashers, and the greater portion of it may be traced to break-outs which occur while warps are being sized from the fact that nine times out of ten when the yarn is broken or tangled to any extent, between the section beam and loom beam, during the process of sizing, loom beam has to be doffed and a number of yards of yarn pulled off, until all these broken ends come up straight, before it can be drawn or tied-in for the loom. Break-outs on the slasher, when they first start, consist usually of only a few broken ends, but if slasher tender is not watching his work closely, and the machine is allowed to run on, even for a minute or two, the number of broken ends will rapidly increase and mat up against slasher comb causing loom beam to wind on several yards of warp minus these broken ends, causing a number of yards to be pulled off, as above stated.

There are various causes for break-outs on the slasher, but most of them can be traced to bad beaming and warping, such as loose ends, crossed places, small bunches of

waste carelessly thrown on beam and wrapped in yarn during process of beaming or warping, and high or low selvages, causing ends to run slack and tangle on slasher.

When loom beam is doffed from slasher, care should be taken to retain yarn in one solid sheet, just as it is wound on beam, when this is not done, or when warp becomes tangled in any way, the yarn will have to be pulled off until it comes up perfectly even and straight before it can be properly tied or drawn into the harness; if this is not done the warp will be crossed and cannot be woven.

Loom Beams.

Loom beams should never be filled so full that yarn will rest on the floor, for while there may be something saved in drawing in by so doing, this small saving is invariably lost in waste and bad running work in the weave room. A good plan is never to allow warp yarn to touch the floor from the time it leaves the slasher until it is tied or drawn in. This can be accomplished by not filling beams quite full, or at least, not more than level full, doff them at the slasher on truck, carefully "tuck" warp ends and lay out with beam heads resting on the floor; or if there is a rack provided to head full beams up in while waiting to be tied, it is reasonably safe to run as much yarn on the beams as they will hold.

When a break-out occurs on the slasher, the operative usually doffs the beam and lays it to one side until he can find time to pull off the yarn and straighten up the warp before allowing it to go to the tying-in machine. Now, it is a very easy matter to pull off ten yards of waste when five would be sufficient, and this is often done, most slasher tenders, or at least many of them, had rather cut off and allow to go to waste several pounds of warp yarn than take any chances on having to go to the weave room to look at their bad work. Hence, they are often overzealous in pulling back warp, where a break-out has occurred, in trying to get up every broken end, and often pull off more yarn than is necessary; any yarn that is to be pulled off as waste after warp has been sized should be done in the presence of the foreman of the room.

After Slashing.

After the warp has been run through the slasher and sized, and goes to the drawing frame or tying-in machine, as the case may be to be prepared for the weave room, it frequently happens that the outer rounds of yarn on the beam have been tangled or the threads "rolled" by careless handling in such a manner that several rounds will have to be pulled off before the warp can be tied or drawn in the harness straight, and, like the slasher tenders, unless the operatives on these machines are properly instructed and frequently cautioned, they will pull off and allow more yarn to go to waste than is necessary.

The writer will not attempt to give any figures in support of this article, for the reason that the con-

ditions in no two mills are the same, and the figures that would apply to one would not apply to another; furthermore, all who are familiar with the manufacture of cotton goods, we hope, will be able to recognize the facts as stated, and will see that by giving due regard to things which we have endeavored to call attention to, there may be accomplished a great saving in cotton and an increase in the earnings of almost every cotton mill.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 25 years experience in card room. Now employed and can furnish good references. 38 years old. Married. Address No. 197.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 12 years experience and can handle any size room on white work. Good references. Address No. 198.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience and held last position four years. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 199.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed in large mill but wish to change. Long experience and also graduate of International Correspondence School. Age 29. Married. Strictly sober. Address No. 200.

WANT position of superintendent or manager. Now acting as manager of Southern mill. Experience on all goods from osnaburgs to fine lawns, also yarns white and colored, carded and combed, from 6's to 120's. Expert cotton classer and experienced buyer. Address No. 201.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Now employed and have had long experience. Age 38. Married. Can furnish good references. Address No. 202.

WANT position as superintendent of plain weaving or yarn mill. Prefer mill in South Carolina. Now employed but wish to change. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 203.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. 20 years experience on both colored and white work. Age 41. Married. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 204.

Cheer Up, Willie!

Teacher (to a roomful of pupils) — And just to think! One of you may

HIGH GRADE MILL BRUSHES

Special Brushes Made to Order

All Kinds of Brushes Repaired

D. D. FELTON BRUSH CO.
ATLANTA, GA.

YOUR Rush Orders for Loom Harnesses Quickly Filled.

We always keep our facilities for making loom harnesses in excess of our ordinary requirements so that we may be able to promptly fill orders for harnesses which are wanted in a hurry.

These hurry up orders take precedence over all others and are always delivered at the time specified in the order.

The harnesses on which we have but a limited time are not as good as those which are made in the usual manner but we can get a remarkably good harness in a very short time.

Try us for your next rush order.

**GARLAND
MFG. CO.**
Saco, Maine



be President some day. All of you who would like to be President, please rise.

All rose except Willie.
"Well, Willie, what's the matter? Wouldn't you like to be President?"

"Y-yes'm," stammered Willie, "b-but I ca-ca-can't."

"Why not?" asked the teacher, astonished.

"Because—Because I'm a Democrat," said Willie, bursting into tears.—Exchange.

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SEPARATORS—

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Easton & Burnham Co.**SPINNING RINGS—**Draper Co.
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H. A. Metz & Co.
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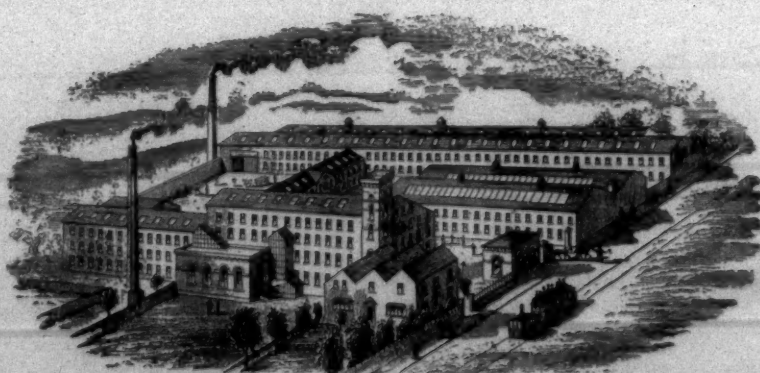
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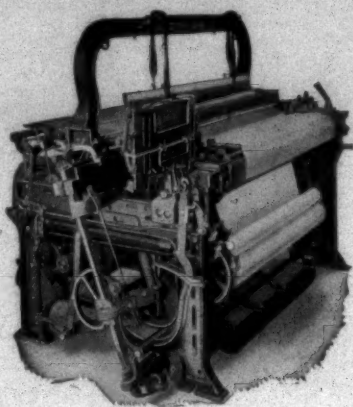
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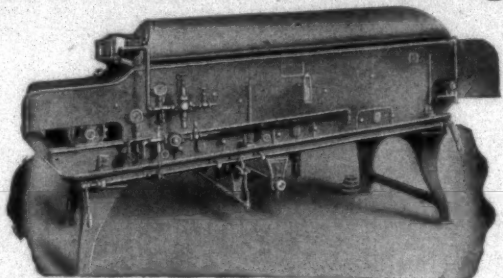
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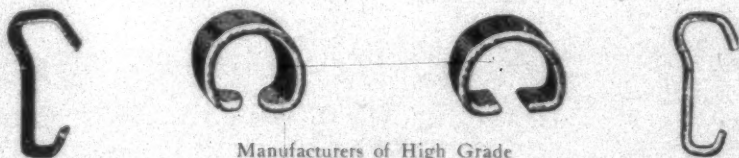
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